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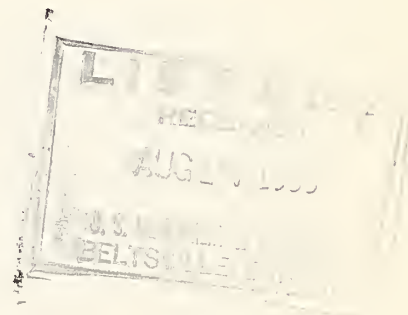
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DOLLAR SALES TO EUROPE AND ASIA LED \$1 BILLION INCREASE
IN FISCAL 1963-64 EXPORTS

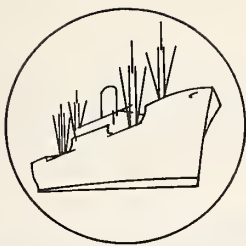
by

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Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch
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Economic Research Service
U.S. Department of Agriculture



SPECIAL in this issue

DOLLAR SALES TO EUROPE AND ASIA LED \$1 BILLION INCREASE IN FISCAL 1963-64 EXPORTS

by

Eleanor N. DeBlois 1/

U.S. agricultural exports in fiscal 1963-64 reached a record high of \$6,074 million, nearly \$1 billion above a year earlier (table 1).

Practically all of the increase was in commercial sales for dollars, which totaled \$4,489 million. Dollar sales to all areas increased, with the major increases occurring to Europe and Asia. The continued advance in economic activity in Western Europe and Japan, stronger demand for meat and livestock consumer products, growth in livestock industries in these countries (resulting in increased demand for feed grains, oilseeds, and high-protein meal), and unfavorable wheat harvests in Western Europe and the Soviet Union contributed to the rise in exports for dollars.

Exports under Government-financed programs totaled \$1,585 million, slightly above the previous year. Those to Asia accounted for over half the total. Those to Africa and Latin America, which have increased substantially over the past 5 years, represented one-fifth and one-eighth of program exports.

Revisions in export statistics since the preparation of the commodity report for the same period account for the differences in program totals shown in the 2 reports. (See "Commercial Sales Dominated Agricultural Exports in Fiscal Year 1963-64," Foreign Agricultural Trade of the United States, November-December 1964.)

Canada

Economic activity continued at a high level in Canada in 1963-64. Production of breadgrains--wheat and rye--in 1963 exceeded the large 1962 crop by 27 percent. The major factor in the strong upswing in Canadian farm exports during the year was record wheat sales abroad.

U.S. agricultural exports to Canada rose from around \$300 million at the beginning of the past decade to over \$400 million in 1959-60, to more than \$500 million in 1961-62, and to \$618 million in 1963-64.

Canada has ranked first, second, or third as a dollar market for U.S. farm products during the past 10 years. Exports to Canada, as shown in this report, include grains and soybeans shipped to Canada for loading vessels at Canadian

1/ International Economist, Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, Economic Research Service.

Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, year ending June 30, 1964 - Continued

| Country | Public Law 480 | | | | P.L. 87-195: | | | | Total | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|-------------------------------------|------------------------|---|-------------|---|--|--|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|-------|---------|---------|---------|
| | Title I: Sales for foreign currency | Title II: Famine and other emergency relief | Title III: Foreign donations: 1/ | Title IV: Barter 2/ | Title IV: Long-term supply and dollar credit sales | Agency for: | Inter-national Development: (A.I.D.) Government programs 3/ | agricultural: exports under specified Government programs 4/ | agricultural: exports outside specified Government programs 4/ | Total | | | | | | | | | |
| -- Thousand dollars -- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other Latin America (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| French Guiana..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 104 | 104 | | | | | | | | | |
| French West Indies..... | --- | --- | 81 | --- | --- | --- | 81 | 954 | 1,035 | 1,035 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jamaica..... | --- | 59 | 2,003 | 46 | --- | --- | 2,108 | 16,298 | 18,406 | 18,406 | | | | | | | | | |
| Leeward and Windward Islands..... | --- | 11 | 139 | --- | --- | --- | 150 | 1,927 | 2,077 | 2,077 | | | | | | | | | |
| Netherlands Antilles..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 9,580 | 9,580 | | | | | | | | | |
| Surinam..... | --- | 20 | 68 | --- | --- | --- | 88 | 2,714 | 2,802 | 2,802 | | | | | | | | | |
| Trinidad and Tobago..... | --- | 163 | 6 | --- | --- | --- | 169 | 9,974 | 10,143 | 10,143 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Other Latin America..... | --- | 253 | 2,635 | 46 | --- | --- | 2,934 | 64,570 | 67,504 | 67,504 | | | | | | | | | |
| Total Latin America..... | | | | | | | | | | | 57,601 | 6,271 | 62,492 | 46,806 | 15,464 | 7,101 | 195,735 | 340,147 | 535,882 |
| Europe | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Albania..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Austria..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 14,744 | 14,744 | |
| Azores..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 678 | 678 | |
| Belgium and Luxembourg..... | --- | --- | --- | 280 | --- | --- | 280 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 280 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 150,203 | 150,483 | |
| Bulgaria..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2,776 | 2,776 | |
| Cyprus..... | 1,859 | --- | 242 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2,101 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,327 | 3,428 | |
| Czechoslovakia..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 11,012 | 11,012 | |
| Denmark..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 73,952 | 73,952 | |
| Estonia..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Finland..... | --- | --- | --- | 1,222 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,222 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 15,308 | 16,530 | |
| France..... | --- | --- | 34 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 34 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 142,258 | 142,292 | |
| Germany, East..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 15,920 | 15,920 | |
| Germany, West..... | --- | --- | --- | 3,973 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3,973 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 406,169 | 410,142 | |
| Gibraltar..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 141 | 141 | |
| Greece..... | 14,433 | --- | 5,291 | 477 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 20,222 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7,626 | 27,848 | |
| Hungary..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 22,871 | 22,871 | |
| Iceland..... | 1,468 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,819 | 3,872 | |
| Ireland..... | --- | --- | --- | 4,522 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2,053 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 27,392 | 27,392 | |
| Italy (incl. Trieste)..... | --- | 888 | 6,500 | 1,267 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8,655 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 209,611 | 218,266 | |
| Latvia..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,044 | 1,044 | |
| Lithuania..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | |
| Malta and Gozo..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 375 | 375 | |
| Netherlands..... | --- | --- | --- | 910 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 910 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 412,265 | 413,175 | |
| Norway..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 37,155 | 37,155 | |
| Poland and Danzig..... | 59,467 | --- | 7,462 | 10,409 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 77,338 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 52,454 | 129,792 | |
| Portugal..... | --- | --- | 2,755 | 133 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7,955 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 15,359 | 23,314 | |
| Rumania..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 62 | 62 | |

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Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, year ending June 30, 1964 - Continued

| Country | Public Law 480 | | | | | | | | | | P.L. 87-195: | | | Total | | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|--------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | Title I: Title II | | Title III | | Title IV | | Agency for: | | Agency for: | | Inter- | | Agency for: | | Total | |
| | Sales for foreign currency | Famine and other emergency relief | Foreign donations | Barter | Long-term supply and dollar credit sales | Inter-national Development (A.I.D.) | national Development (A.I.D.) | national Development (A.I.D.) | national Development (A.I.D.) | national Development (A.I.D.) | national Development (A.I.D.) | national Development (A.I.D.) | national Development (A.I.D.) | national Development (A.I.D.) | national Development (A.I.D.) | national Development (A.I.D.) |
| Europe (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Spain..... | --- | --- | 3,539 | 4,850 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 8,389 | 79,397 |
| Sweden..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 48,973 |
| Switzerland..... | --- | --- | --- | 141 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 141 | 73,025 |
| Turkey..... | 38,763 | 309 | 3,419 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 43,691 | 6/-143 |
| United Kingdom..... | --- | --- | --- | 2,731 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2,731 | 445,562 |
| Union of Soviet Socialist Rep..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 128,627 |
| Yugoslavia..... | 7/18,040 | 56 | 7,405 | 1,702 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 38,344 | 26,881 |
| Unidentified Western Europe..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 |
| Total Europe..... | 134,030 | 1,253 | 36,647 | 32,618 | 16,661 | 1,352 | 222,561 | 2,420,323 | 2,642,884 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Asia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aden..... | --- | --- | 10 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 10 | 1,068 |
| Afghanistan..... | --- | 18,250 | 52 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 18,302 | 6/-8,886 |
| Arabia Peninsula States, n.e.c..... | --- | 452 | 1 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 453 | 29 |
| Bahrain, State of..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,131 |
| Burma..... | 7/736 | --- | 134 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 870 | 394 |
| Cambodia..... | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 430 | 6/-42 |
| Ceylon..... | --- | --- | 2,079 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2,079 | 2,338 |
| China..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Goa, Damao, and Diu..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Hong Kong..... | 7/1,361 | 187 | 1,357 | 3 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2,908 | 48,203 |
| India..... | 7/371,289 | 8/4,654 | 14,150 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 390,113 | 10,428 |
| Indonesia..... | 7/14,086 | 1,669 | 1,885 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 18,852 | 3 |
| Iran..... | --- | 2,019 | 3,471 | 18 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5,508 | 12,884 |
| Iraq..... | --- | --- | 777 | 599 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 11,702 | 9,315 |
| Israel..... | 23,716 | 279 | 287 | 4,124 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 28,436 | 45,550 |
| Japan..... | 7/14,683 | --- | 40 | 202 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 14,925 | 727,240 |
| Jordan..... | --- | 6,591 | 626 | 7 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 7,224 | 6,400 |
| Korea, North..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Korea, Republic..... | 65,318 | 11,104 | 7,868 | 3,400 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 88,015 | 20,650 |
| Kuwait..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 3,947 |
| Laos..... | --- | --- | 848 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,558 | 179 |
| Lebanon..... | --- | --- | 50 | 221 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 271 | 6,936 |
| Macao..... | --- | --- | 619 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 619 | 6/-144 |
| Malaysia 9/..... | --- | 26 | 883 | 97 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,006 | 10,815 |
| Mongolia, Outer..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Namsei and Nanpo Islands, n.e.c..... | --- | --- | 1,605 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5,419 | 15,259 |
| Nepal..... | --- | 8/ | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 13 |
| Pakistan..... | 7/130,088 | 6,432 | 3,831 | 4 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 140,362 | 6/-2,054 |
| Total Asia..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |

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Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, year ending June 30, 1964 - Continued

| Country | Public Law 480 | | | | P.L. 87-195 | | | | Total | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------|---|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| | Title I: Title II: | | Title III: | | Title IV: | | Agency for: | | agricultural: | | agricultural: | |
| | Sales for foreign currency: | Famine and other emergency relief: | Foreign donations: | Barter: | Long-term supply and dollar credit sales: | Inter-national Development (A.I.D.): | Inter-national Development (A.I.D.): | Inter-national Development (A.I.D.): | Inter-national Development (A.I.D.): | Inter-national Development (A.I.D.): | Inter-national Development (A.I.D.): | Inter-national Development (A.I.D.): |
| Asia (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Palestine..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Philippines..... | 7,1665 | 174 | 5,900 | 6,175 | --- | --- | 5/-123 | --- | 13,791 | 46,350 | 7 | 60,141 |
| Saudi Arabia..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 15,268 | --- | 15,268 |
| Southern and Southeastern Asia: | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n.e.c..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1 | 1 |
| Syrian Arab Republic..... | --- | 203 | 62 | --- | 392 | --- | --- | --- | 657 | 366 | --- | 1,023 |
| Taiwan (Formosa)..... | 25,947 | 4,969 | 5,259 | 5,812 | --- | --- | 47 | --- | 42,034 | 25,883 | --- | 67,917 |
| Thailand..... | --- | --- | 45 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 45 | 12,701 | --- | 12,746 |
| Viet-Nam..... | 27,800 | 12,583 | 1,490 | --- | --- | --- | 707 | --- | 42,580 | 978 | --- | 43,558 |
| Total Asia..... | 676,689 | 69,592 | 53,331 | 20,662 | 14,532 | --- | 3,363 | --- | 838,169 | 1,013,210 | --- | 1,851,379 |
| Oceania | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Australia..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 38,543 | --- | 38,543 |
| British Western Pacific Islands..... | --- | --- | 82 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 82 | 569 | --- | 651 |
| French Pacific Islands..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,170 | --- | 1,170 |
| New Guinea..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 282 | --- | 282 |
| New Zealand and Western Samoa..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5,154 | --- | 5,154 |
| Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Oceania..... | --- | --- | 82 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 82 | 47,173 | --- | 47,255 |
| Africa | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Algeria..... | --- | 33,491 | 13,577 | 6 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 47,074 | 6/-3,822 | --- | 43,252 |
| Angola..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2,303 | --- | 2,303 |
| British East Africa and Tanganyika..... | --- | 107 | 1,162 | --- | --- | --- | 264 | --- | 1,533 | 932 | --- | 2,465 |
| British West Africa and Sierra Leone..... | --- | --- | 534 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 534 | 674 | --- | 1,208 |
| Cameroun, Federal Republic of..... | --- | --- | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 2 | 661 | --- | 663 |
| Canary Islands..... | --- | --- | --- | 1,323 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,323 | 2,887 | --- | 4,210 |
| Congo, Republic of and Ruanda-Urundi..... | 20,573 | 309 | 1,914 | --- | --- | --- | 1,147 | --- | 23,943 | 1,434 | --- | 25,377 |
| Ethiopia..... | 870 | 271 | 144 | 148 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,433 | 297 | --- | 1,730 |
| Ghana..... | --- | 255 | 641 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 896 | 7,408 | --- | 8,304 |
| Liberia..... | --- | --- | 215 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 215 | 7,850 | --- | 8,065 |
| Libya..... | --- | --- | 399 | 248 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 647 | 2,136 | --- | 2,783 |
| Madeira Islands..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 1,409 | --- | 1,409 |

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Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, year ending June 30, 1964 - Continued

| Country | Public Law 480 | | | | | | | | | | P.L. 87-195: | | Total | |
|---|----------------|-----------|------------|------------|------------------|----------|-------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Title I | Title II | Title III | Title IV | Long-term | Inter- | Agency for | agricultural: | agricultural: | agricultural: | Inter- | Agency for | agricultural: | agricultural: |
| | Sales | Famine | Foreign | Barter | supply and | national | Development | specified | under | outside | Inter- | Agency for | agricultural: | agricultural: |
| | for | and other | donations: | 2/ | dollar | (A.I.D.) | Government | specified | Government | Government | Inter- | Agency for | agricultural: | agricultural: |
| | foreign | emergency | 1/ | 2/ | credit | (A.I.D.) | Government | specified | Government | Government | Inter- | Agency for | agricultural: | agricultural: |
| | currency: | relief | | | sales | programs | 3/ | programs | programs | programs | Inter- | Agency for | agricultural: | agricultural: |
| | | | | | Thousand dollars | | | | | | Inter- | Agency for | agricultural: | agricultural: |
| Africa (Continued) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Malagasy, Republic..... | --- | --- | 318 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 318 | 140 | 458 | --- | --- | 140 | 458 |
| Mauritius and Dependencies..... | --- | --- | 26 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 26 | 168 | 194 | --- | --- | 168 | 194 |
| Morocco..... | 800 | 12,786 | 8,301 | 326 | --- | 9,647 | --- | 31,860 | 6/-4,692 | 27,168 | --- | --- | 6/-4,692 | 27,168 |
| Mozambique..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 674 | 7919 | --- | --- | 674 | 7919 |
| Nigeria, Federation of..... | --- | --- | 371 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 371 | 7,548 | 7,919 | --- | --- | 7,548 | 7,919 |
| Rhodesia and Nyasaland, | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Federation of..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Seychelles and Dependencies..... | --- | --- | 5 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5 | 2 | 7 | --- | --- | 2 | 7 |
| Somali Republic..... | --- | 17 | 2 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 19 | 56 | 75 | --- | --- | 56 | 75 |
| Somaliland, French..... | --- | --- | 99 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 99 | 93 | 192 | --- | --- | 93 | 192 |
| South Africa, Republic of..... | --- | --- | 49 | 8,223 | --- | --- | --- | 8,272 | 26,157 | 34,429 | --- | --- | 26,157 | 34,429 |
| Spanish Africa, n.e.c..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 148 | --- | --- | --- | 148 |
| Sudan..... | 4,914 | 193 | 14 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 5,121 | 1,946 | 7,067 | --- | --- | 1,946 | 7,067 |
| Tunisia..... | 4,670 | 12,475 | 1,012 | 302 | --- | --- | --- | 18,459 | 6/-4,206 | 14,253 | --- | --- | 6/-4,206 | 14,253 |
| United Arab Republic (Egypt)..... | 152,576 | --- | 5,129 | --- | --- | 82 | --- | 157,787 | 3,573 | 161,360 | --- | --- | 3,573 | 161,360 |
| Western Africa, n.e.c..... | 11,916 | 380 | 2,023 | 1,171 | --- | 560 | --- | 16,050 | 4,340 | 20,390 | --- | --- | 4,340 | 20,390 |
| Western Equatorial Africa, n.e.c..... | --- | 10 | 24 | --- | --- | --- | --- | 34 | 70 | 104 | --- | --- | 70 | 104 |
| Western Portuguese Africa, n.e.c..... | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Total Africa..... | 196,319 | 60,294 | 35,961 | 11,747 | --- | 11,700 | --- | 316,021 | 62,731 | 378,752 | --- | --- | 62,731 | 378,752 |
| Country of destination not reported | --- | 10/12,755 | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | 12,755 | -12,755 | --- | --- | --- | -12,755 | --- |
| Total all countries..... | 1,064,639 | 150,165 | 188,513 | 11/112,172 | 46,657 | 23,516 | --- | 1,585,662 | 4,488,792 | 6,074,454 | --- | --- | 4,488,792 | 6,074,454 |

1/ Foreign donations are authorized under Sec. 416 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 and Sec. 302, Title III, P.L. 480. Values shown for Title III donations were estimated in the Trade Statistics and Analysis Branch, Development and Trade Analysis Division, Economic Research Service, from quantities reported by the Reports and Analysis Branch, Program Operations Division, Foreign Agricultural Service. Values shown on previous reports were furnished by the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce.

2/ The barter program is authorized under the Charter Act of the Commodity Credit Corporation; Sec. 303, Title III, P.L. 480; and other legislation.

3/ Includes expenditures under commodity (non-project) programs and economic development loans.

4/ Total agricultural exports outside specified Government-financed programs" (sales for dollars) include, in addition to unassisted commercial transactions, shipments of some commodities with governmental assistance in the form of (1) extension of credit for relatively short periods, (2) sales of Government-owned commodities at less than domestic market prices, and (3) export payments in cash or in kind.

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Table 1.--U.S. agricultural exports under specified Government-financed programs, exports outside specified Government-financed programs, and total agricultural exports: Value by country of destination, year ending June 30, 1964 - Continued

5/ Net adjustment from a previous period.

6/ The non-comparability of the data available for the reporting of Government-financed programs may affect the reliability of the totals for any country, but the discrepancies are most apparent when exports under Government programs exceed total exports. These excesses may be attributed to lags in reporting or to differences in valuation procedures. Exports under Title II are shown in this report at cost to C.C.C., whereas these shipments are at times reported to the Bureau of the Census at market value.

7/ Under agreements with Burma and Indonesia, raw cotton was exported to third countries for processing. In exchange, processed goods are exported to the agreement country. The Title I values shown for the above-mentioned countries do not include the value of the raw cotton exported to third countries as follows:

| <u>Agreement Country</u> | <u>Value (Thousand dollars)</u> |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Burma | 5,196 |
| Indonesia | 14,305 |
| | <u>19,501</u> |

The cotton not included in the values for the agreement countries is included in the Title I value for the processing countries as follows:

| <u>Processing Country</u> | <u>Agreement Country</u> | <u>Value (Thousand dollars)</u> |
|---|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Hong Kong | Burma | 396 |
| Japan | Burma | 4,214 |
| Pakistan | Burma | 586 |
| Hong Kong | Indonesia | 965 |
| India | Indonesia | 976 |
| Japan | Indonesia | 10,469 |
| Pakistan | Indonesia | 111 |
| Philippines | Indonesia | 627 |
| Yugoslavia | Indonesia | 1,157 |
| Total cotton processed in third countries | | <u>19,501</u> |

8/ The Title II value shown for India includes \$43,000 for needy Tibetan refugees in Nepal and for needy Nepalase located in the refugee area, who are victims of hardship and famine.

9/ Prior to January 1, 1964 reported by Bureau of the Census as Federation of Malaya, State of Singapore and British Borneo.

10/ Donations through the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA) for the relief of Palestine refugees.

11/ Since shipments to U.S. territories are not included in U.S. exports, shipments to Guam in the amount of \$3,000 are excluded from the total of exports under the barter program.

ports moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway. For 1963-64, these transshipments are estimated at \$161 million, which would leave a balance of \$457 million for Canadian consumption. Regardless of the exclusion of estimated transshipments, Canada would be the second U.S. dollar market in 1963-64 (table 2).

Canada purchased \$57 million of U.S. raw cotton in 1963-64, and was second only to Japan as a U.S. market for that commodity. Allowing for transshipment of an estimated \$24 million of the \$76 million of U.S. soybeans exported to Canada, that country ranked fourth as a U.S. soybean market. Canada is the major market for U.S. fruits and vegetables. Exports of these commodities in 1963-64 totaled \$169 million. Canada is also the best market for U.S. meats and products except poultry. Purchases of these products in 1963-64 totaled \$26 million, including \$18 million of pork. Excluding the estimated value of transshipments of corn (\$64 million), U.S. exports of this grain for Canadian consumption totaled \$25 million.

Latin America

The countries of Latin America have faced serious economic problems because of the downtrend in world prices during most of the past decade for agricultural and other primary commodities upon which they heavily depend. In 1964, terms of trade were generally more favorable than the year before and contributed to economic gains.

Rapid population increases outstripping economic growth, a dependence upon exports of agricultural and other primary commodities, large imports of industrial products, weak foreign exchange positions, and chronic inflation are major problems in the area.

About 10 percent of U.S. agricultural exports went to Latin America in 1963-64, of which nearly two-thirds were dollar sales. U.S. exports to the area were 10 percent higher in 1963-64 than a year earlier.

During 3 of the past 4 fiscal years, Venezuela has been the leading Latin American dollar market for U.S. farm products, followed closely by Mexico which was the No. 1 dollar market in the area in 1962-63. Exports to Venezuela in 1963-64 totaled \$83 million compared with \$61 million in the previous year. Major commodities included wheat and flour, fruits and vegetables, oilseeds and products, dairy products, feed grains, meats and products, and cotton.

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities to Mexico which totaled \$62 million and \$57 million in 1960-61 and 1961-62, respectively, rose to \$78 million in 1962-63 and declined slightly to \$75 million in 1963-64. Feed grains, principally corn, were the major U.S. agricultural export. Other important commodity exports included dairy products, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, hides and skins, cattle, and lard.

Other major dollar markets in the area in 1963-64 included Peru, Colombia, the Dominican Republic, Brazil (also the leading recipient of Government-financed exports in the area), Panama, and Chile.

Brazil in 1963-64 was the fourth largest recipient of program shipments and the leading recipient in Latin America. Nearly 90 percent of U.S. agricultural

Table 2.--Leading dollar markets for U.S. agricultural exports and principal countries of destination for Government-financed agricultural exports, July-June 1963-64

| Country | Sales for dollars | Country | Government-financed exports |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| | -- Million dollars -- | | -- Million dollars -- |
| Japan | 727 | India | 390 |
| Canada | 1/618 | UAR (Egypt) | 158 |
| United Kingdom | 446 | Pakistan | 140 |
| Netherlands | 412 | Brazil | 89 |
| West Germany | 406 | Korea | 88 |
| Italy (Including Trieste) . | 210 | Poland | 77 |
| Belgium-Luxembourg | 150 | Algeria | 47 |
| France | 142 | Turkey | 44 |
| USSR | 129 | South Viet-Nam | 43 |
| Spain | 79 | Taiwan | 42 |

1/ Includes the estimated value of U.S. exports to Canada of grains and soybeans for finishing the loading at Canadian ports of vessels moving through the St. Lawrence Seaway, \$161 million.

exports to that country were Government-financed, with half of the program shipments moving under Title I, about a third under the barter program, and the remainder consisting of donations under Titles II and III, P.L. 480.

The economy of Brazil has experienced a downtrend since mid-1961. Runaway inflation, augmented by government fiscal policies and general lack of confidence, led to a slump in Brazil's previously rapidly expanding economy. The new government which took over in March 1964 has taken measures to hold down inflation and combat the acute balance-of-payments problem. In addition, it has initiated programs to bolster the farm economy which include strengthening support prices, developing a countrywide program of crop storage, passing an agrarian reform law, and increasing the availability of fertilizer.

Other major recipients of program shipments in Latin America were Colombia, Peru, and the Dominican Republic.

Europe

Economic growth in Western Europe continued to expand rapidly despite a number of serious problems, chiefly inflation and balance-of-payments difficulties in some countries.

U.S. agricultural exports to Europe reached a record \$2,643 million in 1963-64, 22 percent above 1962-63 and nearly 40 percent higher than the 1954-55 through 1958-59 average.

Over 90 percent of the total represented dollar exports compared with 63 percent in the earlier 5 years. Fifty-four percent of all U.S. dollar exports were destined for Europe in 1963-64.

U.S. agricultural exports to the 6 EEC countries, nearly all for dollars, were one-fourth higher in 1963-64 than in 1962-63 and nearly 50 percent above the 1954-55 through 1958-59 average.

The sharp increase in exports of U.S. farm products to Europe in 1963-64 took place in wheat and flour, cotton, tobacco, oilseeds, animal fats, meats and products, hides and skins, and dairy products. The reduced size and poor quality of the European wheat crop in 1963, growing European demand for meats and other products, and rebuilding of cotton stocks contributed to the advance.

Europe accounted for 8 of the 10 leading dollar markets for U.S. agricultural commodities in 1963-64; The United Kingdom, which ranked third after Japan and Canada; the Netherlands, fourth; West Germany, fifth; Italy, sixth; Belgium-Luxembourg, seventh; France, eighth; the USSR, ninth; and Spain, tenth.

Poor weather damaged most crops in the Soviet Union in 1963, but grains, especially wheat, were the hardest hit. The grain crop was probably the smallest since 1954. The Soviet Union, which is traditionally a large exporter of wheat, expended large amounts of gold and foreign exchange for heavy imports of wheat during 1963-64.

Bread is the most important food item in the Soviet diet, just as wheat is the most important agricultural export. The shortage of wheat resulted in a tightening of the bread supply and the use of lower quality wheat.

The USSR concluded agreements to purchase 6.5 million metric tons of wheat (including the wheat equivalent of flour) from Canada and 1.75 million tons from Australia. Smaller quantities were purchased from West Germany, France, and Italy. Rumania loaned wheat to the USSR.

The United States supplied nearly 62 million bushels (1.69 million metric tons) of wheat to the Soviet Union for \$110 million during fiscal 1963-64. Exports of 59 million pounds (\$3.9 million) of inedible tallow, 1.5 million cwt. (\$9.7 million) of milled rice, and smaller quantities of cattle hides, cotton, and other commodities to the USSR brought that country into ninth place as a dollar market for U.S. agricultural commodities in 1963-64.

Poland was the sixth largest recipient of Government-financed exports in 1963-64. Since the first shipment took place under Title I in fiscal 1957-58, \$490 million of agricultural commodities had been supplied to Poland under this title through June 30, 1964. Wheat made up half and cotton about one-fourth of the Title I exports during the 7 fiscal years. Other major commodities exported under this title were feed grains and vegetable oils.

Poland increased its dollar purchases of U.S. farm products from \$12 million in fiscal 1961-62 to \$32 million in 1962-63 and \$52 million in 1963-64. In September 1964, Congress withdrew the eligibility of Poland for Title I agreements, limiting Polish purchases under P.L. 480 to Title IV, with dollar repayments over 5 years. At present, Poland may purchase U.S. agricultural commodities under Title IV, for short-term credit under the C.C.C. credit sales program, or on a strictly commercial basis.

In 1963-64, Turkey was the eighth largest country of destination for Government-financed agricultural exports. Since 1954, the United States has supplied most of Turkey's agricultural imports under P.L. 480, principally Title I. Wheat made up nearly 60 percent and vegetable oils 30 percent of the \$409 million exported under Title I through 1963-64. Feed grains, rice, dairy products, tallow, beef, and poultry were also included.

Asia

For about a decade Far East agricultural production increased faster than population. In the past 3 years, however, the population explosion has exceeded the advances in food production. West Asia suffered a prolonged drought in 1959-62. Increased food imports to this region have been partially due to food shortages induced by the drought.

The economy of Japan has continued a long record of growth since the end of the postwar reconstruction period in the early 1950's. The Japanese standard of living is the highest in Asia, and import demand is increasing for a greater volume, greater variety, and higher quality of goods.

In fiscal 1963-64, Japan was the leading dollar market for U.S. farm products. Japan has ranked first or second for the past 5 years. Dollar exports in 1963-64 totaled \$727 million, 50 percent higher than a year earlier. Japan was the leading market for cotton, purchasing \$149 million, more than one-fifth of total U.S. cotton exports. Japan was the No. 1 market for feed grains, exports of which totaled \$131 million, nearly twice those of 1962-63. Shipments of

wheat and flour totaled \$127 million, more than twice those of 1962-63. Japan purchased \$21 million of inedible tallow, accounting for 16 percent of U.S. exports of this product. Japan purchased \$12 million of U.S. milled rice compared with less than a million in the previous 5 years. U.S. exports of unmanufactured tobacco, fruits, vegetables, nuts, poultry and other meats, and dairy products also showed substantial increases.

Other important dollar markets in Asia in 1963-64 were Hong Kong, the Philippines, and Israel, whose agricultural exports until recently were predominantly financed under P. L. 480.

A large part of Asia's food deficit in recent years has been filled under foreign aid programs, which have helped conserve financial resources and have permitted their direction into economic development.

India has been faced with persistent shortages of food supplies because of rapid increases in population and a decline in food production. The government took vigorous action to combat inflation in food prices. Government stocks of wheat and rice were released and sold at subsidized prices. Steps were taken to eliminate restrictions on movement of food from surplus to deficit areas. Privately hoarded stocks were released, and prices were fixed. The government launched a drive for greater imports of food grains.

To assist in relieving the acute shortage of grains, shipments under Title I, P.L. 480, were stepped up. In 1963-64, 160 million bushels of U.S. wheat were shipped under this program, the largest fiscal-year shipments to a single country since the beginning of the sales-for-foreign-currency program in 1954-55. From the signing of the first Title I agreement with India in August 1956 through June 30, 1964, the United States supplied about 850 million bushels of wheat to India under this program. Title I exports of wheat to India in 1964-65 are moving at a substantially higher rate than in 1963-64.

India has been for some years the largest recipient of exports under Government-financed programs. Over 90 percent of U.S. exports of farm products to India during the past 8 years have been under Government programs, primarily sales for foreign currency under Title I. Shipments of wheat made up three-fourths of total Title I exports. Feed grains, rice, cotton, tobacco, dairy products, soybean oil, and canned fruits made up the remainder of the \$1,888 million exports of farm products to India in exchange for foreign currency through June 30, 1964.

Pakistan, the Republic of Korea, and South Viet-Nam continue to be heavily dependent upon U.S. financed agricultural imports. Gains in agricultural production in recent years were not sufficient to offset the rapid growth in population. In South Viet-Nam, increased insurgent operations by the Viet Cong and political uncertainties have hampered economic activity.

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities to Pakistan, virtually all Government-financed, increased from \$10 million in 1954-44 to \$138 million in 1963-64. Sales for foreign currency under Title I made up nearly 90 percent of program shipments. Exports of wheat were nearly two-thirds of the Title I total during the 10-year period. Other major Title I exports were vegetable oils, rice, and cotton, about half of which went to third countries for processing.

The United States is the principal supplier of agricultural commodities to the Republic of Korea with more than 85 percent moving under Government programs during the past 10 years. Sales for foreign currency under Title I supplied nearly half the program shipments, and exports under Mutual Security (AID) programs provided about a third.

Wheat made up two-fifths of the commodities exported under Title I since the signing of the first Title I agreement with South Korea in May 1955. Cotton, feed grains, and rice were other major exports under this program. Cotton accounted for nearly two-thirds of Mutual Security (AID) program exports. Other commodities included wheat, feed grains, tallow, rice, and hides and skins.

U.S. exports of agricultural commodities to South Viet-Nam in recent years have been virtually all Government-financed. During 1954-55 through 1960-61, most of the exports of farm products were under Mutual Security programs. Since the signing of the first Title I agreement with South Viet-Nam in June 1958, Title I exports have increased and during the past 3 years have averaged nearly 70 percent of all Government-financed exports to that country.

Milk, chiefly condensed, and wheat were the principal exports under Mutual Security programs; cotton, tobacco, condensed milk, and wheat flour were most important under Title I.

The achievement of 6 years of continued economic growth has placed Taiwan second to Japan as a Far Eastern country capable of self-sustaining economic growth. Both agricultural and industrial production have expanded, but industry, especially the textile industry, is the most dynamic sector of the economy. Exports of farm products and other U.S. aid have provided the impetus for Taiwan's economic development.

Taiwan is nearly free of dependence on foreign aid. Agricultural commodities will be exported through 1966 under a Title IV agreement with the Government of Taiwan. Title IV private trade agreements may be concluded which would extend exports under this title beyond 1966.

The United States is the principal supplier of Taiwan's substantial imports of farm products. Dollar exports of U.S. agricultural commodities, which made up 10 percent or less of total U.S. agricultural exports to that country in 1954-55 through 1958-59, increased from \$12 million in 1959-60 to \$26 million in 1963-64, when they represented more than 40 percent of U.S. farm product exports to Taiwan.

Most Government-financed exports were under Mutual Security (AID) programs from 1954-55 through 1960-61. In the past 3 years, program shipments were predominantly sales for foreign currency under Title I.

Shipments of raw cotton made up over 40 percent of Mutual Security program exports and about 30 percent of Title I exports through 1963-64. Exports of U.S. cotton under Government programs have helped build Taiwan's textile industry. Wheat was a major export under both programs and soybeans were important under the Mutual Security program.

Oceania

A high level of economic activity prevailed in Australia and New Zealand in 1963-64. Both countries benefited from generally increased production, higher export prices, and greater demand for their agricultural commodities.

In Australia, record gold and foreign exchange holdings were chiefly derived from agricultural exports and from heavy capital investment in Australian industry. Australia had record wheat and rice harvests in 1962, 1963, and 1964.

Australia has been a dollar market for \$30 million to \$38.5 million (1963-64) of U.S. farm products in the past 10 years. Tobacco is the leading U.S. export, accounting for two-fifths of the total in 1963-64. U.S. cotton exports nearly doubled in 1963-64 from a year earlier and made up nearly 30 percent of the total.

Favorable demand for livestock products and relatively high prices stimulated record exports from New Zealand in 1963-64. Increases in imports and freight costs resulted in an overall trade surplus of only \$15 million at the end of June 1964.

New Zealand annually purchases from nearly \$7 million to over \$8 million of U.S. farm products. A decrease in exports of tobacco, the principal U.S. agricultural export, accounted for the decline in total exports to \$5.2 million in 1963-64 from \$6.8 million a year earlier.

Africa

In the region north of the Sahara, agricultural production has not kept pace with population growth. The governments of the various countries continue to emphasize crop diversification and expansion of total farm output to meet growing domestic needs and to augment earnings from agricultural exports.

The trend toward national independence continues mostly in the region south of the Sahara. Except during periods of civil strife, the political changes have had no discernible effect upon agricultural production and exports. Agricultural production per capita is steadily increasing in the southern region and for the African continent as a whole.

In the past 5 years, the Government of the United States has financed a larger proportion of U.S. agricultural exports to Africa, 33 percent in 1954-55 through 1958-59, compared with 81 percent in 1959-60 through 1963-64.

The United Arab Republic was the principal recipient of Government-financed exports in Africa and the second largest world destination for program shipments in 1963-64. The UAR is the leading agricultural producer in North Africa. Agricultural production is entirely dependent upon irrigation, and yields are not subject to wide variation. The United Arab Republic depends upon imports for about 27 percent of its food supply. The country lacks foreign exchange to purchase all of its needed food imports in the world market. Deficits in certain commodities have largely been supplied by the United States under the Food-for-Peace program for the past 6 fiscal years, as well as during 1955-56. Over 80 percent of the program exports to the United Arab Republic have been sales for foreign currency under Title I. Wheat and flour made up nearly three-fourths of the

total, and feed grains about a tenth. Vegetable oils, tobacco, tallow, rice, dairy products, and beans were also shipped under this program. The United Arab Republic has been second to India as a country of destination for Government-financed exports during 4 of the past 5 fiscal years.

Other major recipients of government-financed exports in Africa in 1963-64 were Algeria, (which ranked seventh as a destination for government program exports) the Republic of the Congo, Morocco, Tunisia, and Western Africa, n.e.c. Program exports to Western Africa, n.e.c. went to Guinea, Senegal, Ivory Coast, Mauritania, Dahomey, Togo, Niger, and Upper Volta.

Dollar exports to Africa have remained at virtually the same level during the past 10 years. The Republic of South Africa is the largest dollar market. U.S. agricultural exports to South Africa in 1963-64 included \$10 million worth of wheat, most of which was exported under the barter program, rice (\$10 million), cotton (\$4.5 million), dairy products (\$4.2 million), and animal fats and oils (\$1.5 million).

Credit Sales

Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees of credits extended by U.S. commercial banks and purchases under the CCC credit sales program totaled \$197 million in 1963-64, \$36 million higher than a year earlier. Credit sales are included in exports outside Government-financed programs in this report. Credit purchases increased \$42 million and Export-Import Bank guarantees declined \$6 million in 1963-64 (table 3).

Most of the increase under the credit sales program was in purchases for export to Asia, which were \$66 million in 1963-64 compared with \$24 million in 1962-63. Purchases under the CCC program have increased substantially during the past 4 fiscal years. They totaled \$18 million in 1960-61, \$33 million in 1961-62, \$76 million in 1962-63, and \$118 million in 1963-64.

Japan was the largest purchaser of agricultural commodities under the CCC credit sales program. Japanese purchases included cotton (\$32.2 million), grain sorghums (\$21.7 million), corn (\$1.9 million), and wheat (\$0.5 million).

Medium-term guarantees extended by the Export-Import Bank included \$58.6 million for cotton and \$0.1 million for exports of breeding stock (swine and cattle) to Japan. Guarantees for exports to Hungary included \$11.4 million for wheat, \$4.7 million for corn, and smaller amounts for exports of cotton, soybeans, soybean meal, and dry milk. Export-Import Bank guarantees of exports to Hungary covered only 75 percent of the invoice value of the commodities since cash down-payments of at least 25 percent were required. The guarantee extended by the Bank to Austria covered exports of cotton.

Table 3.--U.S. credit sales of agricultural commodities: Value by country, year ending June 30, 1964 1/

| Country | Export-Import : Bank loans : and medium-term : guarantees <u>2/</u> : | CCC : credit : sales <u>3/</u> : | Total : credit : sales |
|------------------------------------|--|--|------------------------------|
| -- Thousand dollars -- | | | |
| <u>Latin American Republics</u> | | | |
| Chile | --- | 3,297 | 3,297 |
| Colombia | --- | 278 | 278 |
| Ecuador | --- | 831 | 831 |
| Guatemala | --- | 619 | 619 |
| Haiti | --- | 2,245 | 2,245 |
| Honduras | --- | 316 | 316 |
| Mexico | --- | 8,902 | 8,902 |
| Venezuela | --- | 2,167 | 2,167 |
| Total Latin American Republics ... | --- | 18,655 | 18,655 |
| <u>Europe</u> | | | |
| Austria | 754 | --- | 754 |
| Belgium | --- | 2,384 | 2,384 |
| France | --- | 720 | 720 |
| Germany, West | --- | 1,248 | 1,248 |
| Hungary | 19,227 | --- | 19,227 |
| Italy | --- | 3,560 | 3,560 |
| Netherlands | --- | 4,253 | 4,253 |
| Norway | --- | 1,103 | 1,103 |
| Poland | --- | 9,082 | 9,082 |
| Spain | --- | 1,976 | 1,976 |
| Switzerland | --- | 189 | 189 |
| United Kingdom | --- | 7,800 | 7,800 |
| Total Europe | 19,981 | 32,315 | 52,296 |
| <u>Asia</u> | | | |
| Hong Kong | --- | 1,415 | 1,415 |
| Japan | 58,708 | 56,340 | 115,048 |
| Korea, Republic of | --- | 3,640 | 3,640 |
| Lebanon | --- | 100 | 100 |
| Malaysia | --- | 35 | 35 |
| Philippines, Republic of | --- | 4,404 | 4,404 |
| Taiwan (Formosa) | --- | 47 | 47 |
| Thailand | --- | 162 | 162 |
| Total Asia | 58,708 | 66,143 | 124,851 |
| <u>Oceania</u> | | | |
| Australia | --- | 501 | 501 |
| New Zealand | --- | 240 | 240 |
| Total Oceania | --- | 741 | 741 |
| <u>Africa</u> | | | |
| Libya | --- | 248 | 248 |
| Total Africa | --- | 248 | 248 |
| Total | 78,689 | 118,102 | 196,791 |

1/ Credits for relatively short periods repayable in dollars plus interest (covering the financing costs of the lending agency). 2/ Includes disbursements by U.S. commercial banks under Export-Import Bank medium-term guarantees against political and/or financial risk. 3/ Purchases during the period.

